

A LIST OF CYPREIDE, FOUND ON THE VICTORIAN COAST,
COLLECTED BY MR. J. F. BAILEY.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

Our new and energetic Victorian Fellow, Mr. J. F. Bailey, has sent me, to exhibit on his behalf, eight species of *Cypræa*, collected by him on various parts of the Victorian coast. I herewith append a list of all the species, with references where described, and other remarks on some of them.

1. LUPONIA UMBILICATA.

Cypræa umbilicata, Sowerby, Tankerville Catalogue, p. 30, 1825; Zoological Journal, Vol. ii., p. 495, (1826); Woods, Index Test. Suppl., pl. 3, fig. 13, (1828); Gray, Zoological Journal, Vol. iv., p. 77, (1828); Sowerby, Zoological Journal, Vol. iv., p. 221. *Cyprovula umbilicata*, Gray, P.Z.S., p. 124, (1848); Angas, P.Z.S., p. 205, (1867). *Cypræa umbilicata*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch. pl. 7, figs. 42, 43, 44. *Cypræovula umbilicata*, Brazier, P.Z.S., 1872, p. 85.

Hab. Cape Schank and Portland (*Bailey*).

Examples of this once very rare shell have been dredged off the coast of New South Wales. Reeve, in Conch. Icon., 1845, termed the only specimen he had seen a monstrosity of *Cypræa pantherina*, Solander, from the Red Sea. Dr. Gray, in 1849, says, "To give some idea of the extraordinary price which is now sometimes required for shells, I may state that the second specimen of this Cowrie, sent home by Mr. Gunn to a London collector, was offered by him to Miss Saul for £30, and eventually realized that price." At the present day the shell is quite common, being found on the beaches at Circular Head, Tasmania, during winter gales.

2. LUPONIA ANGUSTATA.

Cypræa angustata, Gmelin (non Gray), Syst. Nat., p. 3421; Wood, Index Test., pl. 17, fig. 52; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 17, sp. 91; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 28, fig. 296-297.

Hab. Jan Jue, about 18 miles on the coast below Geelong, Queenscliffe (*Bailey*).

The specimens obtained are in the very best condition, the back is of a very dark chocolate brown, sides marked with very large chestnut brown dots, some of the dots are jet black; one specimen was on the card with *C. Comptoni*.

3. LUPONIA COMPTONI.

Cypræa Comptoni, Gray, Voyage of H.M.S. "Fly," Appendix. Vol. ii., p. 356, pl. 1, fig. 3 (1847); Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 28, figs. 292, 293, 294, 295.

Hab. Queenscliffe, Victoria (*Bailey*).

This species runs into *angustata*. Mr. Angas, in P.Z.S., p. 170, 1865, says, "that the animal of *Comptoni* is of a bright orange color, whilst that of *bicolor* of Gaskoin is of a pale lemon." I should like our southern friends to look after the animal of *angustata*. Gray's locality, Port Essington, as given by him either on the authority of Jukes or Cuming, in the Voyage of the "Fly," is wrong.

4. LUPONIA DECLIVIS.

Cypræa declivis, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., p. 31, pl. 28, fig. 287, pl. 30, fig. 328, 329, (1879.)

Hab. Portland, Victoria (*Bailey*).

Two specimens Mr. Bailey had on the same card with *piperita*, Sol. As that species it was well figured by Mr. Sowerby in 1870. It is a much more solid shell than *angustata*, with the whole dorsal surface covered with small light chestnut specks, giving it the appearance of being dusted over with capsicum pepper. The sides are less spotted than any of the species mentioned in this paper. It is also found in the northern parts of Tasmania.

5. LUPONIA PIPERITA.

Cypræa piperita, Solander MSS.; Gray, Zoological Journal, Vol. i., p. 498 (1824); Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 17, sp. 87; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 28, figs. 285, 286.

Hab. Jan Jue and Hobson's Bay (*Bailey*).

The specimens from the above localities are in splendid condition, and of very large size.

6. LUPONIA BICOLOR.

Cypræa bicolor, Gaskoin, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 92, (1848); Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 26, figs. 252, 253.

Hab. Jan Jue, very rare (*Bailey*).

7. ARICIA ANNULUS.

Cypræa annulus, Linn., Syst. Nat., p. 1179; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 15, sp. 71; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 26, fig. 252, 253; Brazier, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 83, (1872).

Hab. Portland, Victoria (*Bailey*).

This is quite a new home for this species, the most southern record we have of it is Botany Bay, New South Wales, along with *moneta* mentioned in my paper on the *Cypræidæ* published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1872. The species appears to extend from Portland in the south all along the eastern, northern, and western coast of Australia. Some of Mr. Bailey's examples are in splendid condition, others again are very poor and beach-worn. It is very strange that we should get so many of the Indo-Pacific species in southern waters. He also found a large quantity of *Strombus floridus*, Lam., at the same time and place; it is also common to East, North, and North-east Australia and Solomon Islands, &c.

8. TRIVIA AUSTRALIS.

Cypræa Australis, Lam., (non Gray) An sans Vert., Vol. 7, p. 404. Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 24, sp. 138. Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 34, fig. 439, 444.

Hab. Western Port, Victoria; very common (*Bailey*).

Some of the specimens are very fine; the largest measure 19 millimetres long; the smallest 10 mill.; it is very common on the coast of New South Wales, washed up on the outer beaches after gales. I have obtained living specimens from 10-15 fathoms in Port Jackson, and under stones during low spring tides.

9. TRIVIA ORYZA.

Cypræa oryza, Lam., Anim. sans Vert., Vol. 7., p. 403. Gray, Zoological Journal, Vol. 3, p. 369, 1827. Forbes, in Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, appendix, Vol. 2, p. 365. Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pl. 35, fig. 474, 475, 476. *Cypræa nivea*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 24, sp. 136. *Trivia candidula*, Angas (non Gaskoin), Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 94, 1871. Brazier, *l. c.*, p. 86, 1872.

Hab. Jan Jue, Victoria, not common (*Bailey*).

I have seen a great many specimens some good in condition, others very much sea-worn. I obtained living examples under stones, one specimen I sent to Mr. Angas some years ago and he recorded it as *Trivia candidula*, Gaskoin. I was led into the same error with it; since then I have large numbers of the true *Trivia oryza* found on various parts of the coast of New South Wales, Queensland, Torres Straits, Northern Australia, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Caroline Island, Kingsmill Group, and Marshall Group. *T. candidula* is quite distinct from *T. oryza*.

There has been a great deal of confusion about this species in illustrated Monographs, the shell *Cypræa nivea*, figured by Reeve Conchologia Iconica, pl. 24, species 136, is *Cypræa oryza*, Lam.

The *Cypræa* figured by Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 24, species 140, is the *Cypræa scabriuscula*, Gray. The same error occurs in Sowerby's Conch. Illust. The true *Cypræa nivea*, Gray, Zoological Journal, Vol. i., p. 511, 1824, is a white variety of *Cypræa eburnea*, Barnes. Gray's shell was pierced with two holes, and was supposed to have been worn by some savage islander. Gaskoin, in Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 98, 1848, says that the specimen before him is a white variety of *Cypræa turdus*. Gray's description of *nivea* answers in every respect to *eburnea*, Barnes. Dr. Gray was a rather acute observer, and I don't think for one moment he would call a *Cypræa turdus* an *eburnea*, even if it was a white variety. The *Cypræa nivea* figured in Wood, Index Test. Suppl., pl. 3, fig. 12, 1828, is *Cypræa lutea*, Gronovius, *Humphreyi*, Gray. *Oryza* was dredged at Port Philip in five fathoms by Mr. John Macgillivray, Naturalist to H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," in 1848, so it is a very old southern record.

NOTES ON *BULIMUS GUNNI*.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

Professor W. J. Stephens handed to me some weeks ago a fossil *Bulimus* from Kent's Group, Bass' Straits, found in the Travertine of that Group. I have identified it with *Bulimus Gunni*, described by G. B. Sowerby from a cast in Strelitzki's, New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, p. 298, I notice that Mr. Robert, M. Johnson, Proc. Royal Soc., Tasmania, 1879, p. 90, mentions it being found in the Yellow Limestone, Hobart Town; he says, "that he should infer that it is closely allied to the existing species, *B. Tasmanicus*." The whorls are striated, irregularly transversely, as in the existing species *B. Tasmanicus*. Professor Stephens' specimen corresponds exactly with Mr. Johnson's description; the specimen I have before me has been fractured twice before being fossilised; in my opinion there